

THE BRITISH COLONIST.
Thursday Morning, January 31, 1867.
TO ADVERTISERS.
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TO AGENTS.
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English Mail Summary.
The great Reform demonstration in Beaufort House grounds proved a very great failure, and is so pronounced by even the Reform organs. The highest estimated number present, according to the Times, was 25,000, which fell just 175,000 short of the number expected. All the Trades were represented but the Printers, who wisely declined to allow their Union to be converted into a political machine. The proceedings were conducted in a very orderly manner; but on the way into the park a crowd of roughs were allowed to gather near the gate of Beaufort House, and a number of carriages, in which were seated the speakers, were assailed by the crowd and the occupants plundered of their hats, breastpins, watches, their clothes torn and themselves roughly handled. The police were powerless, but the mounted farmers, who were in the procession made a few of the thieves feel the force of their brawny muscles. Some of the speeches were quite unique. A champagne glass, a glassblower was very boisterous, and in concluding his address remarked that the object of the agitation was to drive "the devil out of the House of Commons, and let God Almighty in,"—omnipotence not being represented there in Mr Leicester's absence. Mr Bright, was as usual, forcible and full of menace, and Mr Ayrton spoke so slightly of the Queen, because Her Majesty "did not think it worth her while to enjoy the spectacle of looking upon her loyal people," adding that he thought "she should feel the duty of sympathy with the living as well as an affectionate reverence for the memory of the dead,"—that he was hissed from the platform. The great case of Dr Hunter vs. the Pall Mall Gazette, was decided for the plaintiff—damages one farthing. Hunter, who is an American, professes to cure consumption as a specialty, and was called a "quack" and an "impostor" by the Gazette. The Fenians, according to the papers, were attracting a fair share of public attention, and much activity was observed in the military and naval departments. Stephens was reported to be in two or three places at once; but we all now know that the miserable cheat, instead of being in Ireland preparing to raise the standard of revolt, was all the time skulking in New York city to escape the vengeance of his deluded countrymen, whose patriotically-subscribed money he had appropriated to his own use. Daylight has at last been let into the affairs of Overend, Gurney & Co. It appears that the firm was previous to 1860 netting a profit of about £190,000 a year, but in 1861 Mr Gurney found the London partners embarked in business so dangerous that he stopped all dividends. Nevertheless, in 1866 they had advanced £3,500,000 to twelve companies and their own railways, and had granted exceptional loans to the total amount of £1,190,000, out of which Mr Gurney believed £3,117,000 was totally lost. No fortune could stand such a shock, and Mr Gurney and his partners therefore sold the business, and pledge their whole property, estimated at £3,805,000, as security for the loss. Nearly a million of this property consisted of undivided profits in the bank, profits which were, in fact, mere matters of account; but the new directors revealed nothing of any part of the transactions, but told the new shareholders that they had bought Overend Gurney's business for £500,000. Some terrible domestic tragedies have occurred. In one instance at Newbury, Berks, a butcher destroyed his paramour and a man with whom he found her in company, and then drowned himself in the canal. The London journals also record the death of a wife at her husband's hands, and the subsequent suicide of the man. The wife was suspected of infidelity, and at last confessed her crime, upon she was instantly strangled by her enraged husband, who lay corpse all night, and at 6 o'clock morning took a small can containing a dose of poison, and put it into his dead wife's breast, the charge off with a match, a hole through his body, of grief into which the aged and the dreaful.

A Man with a Grievance!
Messrs. Editors:—It appears from this morning's paper that the President of the Education and Debating Class of the "Literary Institute" has a "grievance" if it is the way with some people, to parade their vexations and annoyances to the whole world; others prefer to keep these matters in the bosom of their own family. What necessity was there for the President of the Education and Debating Class to rush into print and place before the general public his feelings of annoyance with reference to the introduction of political matter at the Rooms of the Institute. I know not; one would have thought the simple announcement of the fact, in a communication addressed privately to the Secretary, would have answered every purpose. There is a pompous parade of the circumstance before the general public of Vancouver Island and the wide world, as if the matter was really one of some importance. I suppose Mr President Cochrane may consider he is showing his solicitude and anxiety for the welfare of the Institution, which has done him the honor of placing him in an honorable and prominent position amongst them, in acting as he has done. For my part, I prefer open hostility to such exhibitions of vanity. From the patronising position that Mr Cochrane takes up, coupled with his expressions of regret, for having to express his mind, it might be supposed the class was in a highly flourishing condition—instead of which, no debate has taken place during his Presidency, and the Education class, for some weeks past, has fallen into disrepute; and now what has been the great offence that has been committed that has called forth these animadversions of Mr President Cochrane? The simple circumstance of the Governor's speech being read before the class, followed by critical remarks, with the view of reviving the dormant interest of this section of the Institute! And had Mr Cochrane taken a playful view of the matter, without allowing his dander to get up as he has done, the whole affair would have passed off pleasantly—nobody hurt, and some considerably entertained and informed. It is a matter of regret that when Mr Cochrane left the chair in such a discontent on the night in question he had not altogether left the room, and not remained in the camp as a spy, where he had left as a deserter. Why put forth before this community the eccentric observations of Mr Peil about the desire of Englishmen in this place to rush into the "arms of uncle Sam" because disgusted with British rule, and leave out much valuable comment that took place. Mr Cochrane, unless dealt or blind, must have noticed that there was no genuine endorsement of the sentiments expressed by Mr Peil. It was anything but fair or ingenious of Mr Cochrane to lug in this matter, neck and heels, as a fair sample of the character of the evening's remarks. We are sorry to lose Mr Cochrane, for we believe in the main he is a very good fellow, but we will endeavor to get on without him.

Politics in the Debating Class.
Messrs. Editors:—Permit me through your paper to make a remark or two in reference to the communication of Mr John J. Cochrane in yesterday morning's issue. Mr C. Lewis called upon to resign his position as President of the Literary Institute in consequence of the political discussion of Monday evening. It is sufficient to say that for the last three seasons political discussions have been common in the association, and that nothing in its constitution, by-laws or rules of order is found to prohibit them. Under these circumstances, Mr C. must have been lamentably ignorant of the laws and usages of the institution he undertook to govern on becoming president, and consequently unfit for that responsible position, or else he was familiar with these things, and yet opposed to them. He did both himself and the class an evident injustice in assuming the presidency of the Institute. As regard the injury likely to arise to the Institute from the discussion of political subjects, it is well known by every member that up to the present time only when discussions of that nature occur has any interest exhibited, and the results so far have been beneficial. It is not true as Mr C. states, that the subject of annexation was discussed last Monday evening. A gentleman, in the course of his remarks, observed that the course pursued by Governor Seymour was having the effect of causing people to talk of annexation, and this was the only remark made by any member upon the subject. I, Mr C., calls this discussing the subject of annexation, he calls it something which no other sane man in the community would call it.

AN EX-PRESIDENT.
Nova Scotia.
HALIFAX, Dec 29.—Heavy gales from the south-east since Thursday night. Telegraph poles have been prostrated and other damage done. Several vessels have been damaged at the wharves.

LAST CHANCE.—The entire stock of Bruno's fine clothing, hats, caps and gentlemen's furnishing goods, must be sold within two weeks. In order to give the citizens a chance to purchase, sovereigns will be accepted at \$5 and greenbacks at San Francisco current rates. Yates Street, opposite the Bank of British North America.

New Music to be played and expressly composed for Mrs Palmer's Soiree.—Waltz, "The First of the Season," dedicated to Mrs Digby Palmer, by F. S. Bushell. Schottische, "Blanche," dedicated to Miss Schottische, by G. F. Wilson. The Evening Echo, Jan. 31, 1867.

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COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.
NEW WESTMINSTER, January 30th.—The House was in session this afternoon. The time was occupied in discussing the reply to the speech in committee of the whole. It is a non-committal document. An amendment offered by Helmecken that the Governor be informed that there was a general feeling in favor of Victoria being the Seat of Government, was withdrawn for the present, and the reply passed.
De Cosmos commented at length on the speech.
Helmecken's constitutional motion produced a long discussion. Crease's explanation is considered equivocal, he claims that the Order in Council and the Union Act gave the Governor the whole power of nomination without compulsory apportionment of seats. The word "maximum" implied power to appoint a less number. He declined to say what position Young occupied; but said that Victoria had eight members. When pressed, the President said that the Treasury was not a Councillor.
Helmecken, DeCosmos and Walkem spoke ably in refutation, and the House adjourned.
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The chiefs of the Canadian Insurrection have written a long letter to the American Consul there, thanking the American people for their sympathy, and petitioning him to allow American ships of war to carry off the women and children.
LIVERPOOL, January 4th.—The stock of wheat is 109,000 quarters against 339,000 a week ago. Farmers' deliveries for the week ending December 28th were 57,000 quarters against 72,000 last year. The price averaged 60s.

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The Turkish Government has received information of plans formed by the Greek party, of action for fomenting insurrection in other islands of the Archipelago.
A reduction in the Bank of England's rate of interest to 3 per cent, is expected soon.

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The yacht race was attracting much attention in Italy and Russia.
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LIVERPOOL, January 13th.—The unusually intense cold has aggravated the distress of this city so that it resulted in bread riots to-day in the streets. The disturbance was not serious.
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FALMOUTH, January 5th.—The Ivanhoe, bound from London to San Francisco, broke a drift and grounded. She will be discharged to go into dock.
LONDON, January 19th.—To the present hour 41 persons are reported to have lost their lives by the breaking off the ice in the Regent's Park. Others, however, are still missing.

Eastern States.
NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A. J. Meyer & Co., bankers, have failed. Their account at the Bank of North America is overdrawn \$20,000. The Bank has a reserve of over \$300,000. The assets of this delinquent firm are reported to be small, and with the loss of the failure, Meyer came from Chicago three years ago, and has been in good repute. It is stated that application was made to the Teller of the Bank of North America, to certify to some checks of Meyer & Co., but as the amounts drawn were large, and they had no deposits of the firm in the bank, he refused. John P. Velterson, President of the bank, being appealed to, having confidence that deposits would be promptly made, he certified them, and the loss was not estimated by the bank so as to affect Meyer as to produce apoplexy, of which he died last evening.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Herald's Washington special says: One of the members of the Committee on Impeachment has said that Surratt would be examined by them concerning Johnson's complicity in the assassination of Lincoln.
The report that General Grant is going to Europe next spring is authoritatively contradicted.
The impeachment question and the continued contraction of the currency tends to depress business.

In the House, noticing the remarks of Kelly in denouncing Johnson as a usurper, Cooper, of Tennessee, said, permitted by Parliamentary decorum, he would reply, in the language of Marston, "Lord Angus, thou hast lied!" Kelly said that the gentleman from Tennessee, while the usurper and paid agent of the usurper, and knew all the secrets of the usurpation, and it was not extraordinary in him, it would not permit him to deny the charge he (Kelly) had made of usurpation. Cooper replied that he was a confidential friend of the President of the United States, but not a dollar of his money had been handled by him, and if Kelly said he was a paid agent, he lied again. (Sensation.) The Speaker called him to order. Kelly said he knew it was not Andrew Johnson's money he was talking of, but the money of the United States. He was a member of Mr Johnson's household, and was paid for his services; but he would not baffle words with him. The Speaker stopped the personal altercation, and the resolution was passed as amended.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Delegates Holbrook from Idaho, yesterday, at Wilbur's, assaulted with a cane another Idaho man, named Cummings, who was considerably bruised. The cause was politics.
NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Jam. S. Stephens, is in Brooklyn trying to leave for France.
NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The North and East rivers are choked with ice. The Brooklyn and Jersey ferries were stopped this evening, to the great inconvenience of thousands of citizens separated from their homes.

Several lives were lost in Boston and vicinity during the furious storm. The Boston police rescued 127 women and children, who otherwise would probably have perished in the snow. The mails are waiting, and freights are behind so much that there is a general disarrangement in business throughout the State. There is no communication between Washington and Boston.
NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Washington Evening Organ of the President says: It is the Radical majority in Congress pursues its unreasonable course much longer, the Government, in order to sustain itself, must arm its supporters. We repeat of this determined, fixed fact that Andrew Johnson will serve out the constitutional term of his office.

The Times of this morning says the President will offer no bar in the way of the fullest investigation of every charge, personal and political, should impeachment be determined upon.
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The Times of this morning says the President will offer no bar in the way of the fullest investigation of every charge, personal and political, should impeachment be determined upon.
Senator No. Smith's report on the affairs of the Indian Bureau of the Pacific, just published, makes very scathing allusions to the Government. We repeat of this determined, fixed fact that Andrew Johnson will serve out the constitutional term of his office.

Mr Sumner said: It is now little more than a year since I felt it my duty to characterize the message of the President as "washing." That message presented the condition of things in the rebel States as fair and promising, while the prevailing evidence was otherwise; and you do not forget how certain Senators, horror-struck at this plainness, leaped forward to vindicate the President. Yesterday, some of these same Senators, horror-struck, leaped forward again to the same task. Time has shown I was right on the former occasion; if anybody doubts I was right yesterday I commend him to time, and he will not have to wait long. For myself, I shall insist always on free exercise of debate, and shall exercise it. I thank God now that the slave masters have been driven from the chamber, such at least is the liberty of an American Senator. Of course there can be no citizen of the republic too high for exposure, as there can be none too low for protection. The exposure of the high and the protection of the weak—these are not only inalienable privileges, but sacred duties. At last the country is turning its eyes to the actual condition of things. Already it is seen that Andrew Johnson, who came to supreme power by a bloody accident, has become the successor of Jeff Davis in the spirit by which he is governed and the misery which he has inflicted on his country. It sees the President of the rebellion released by the President of the United States. It sees that the violence which took the life of his illustrious predecessor, is now by his perverse complicity extending through the rebel States, making all who love the Union its victims, and filling the land with oppression. It sees the war upon faithful Unionists still continued under his powerful auspices, without distinction of color, so both white and black are sacrificed. It sees that he is a monster of discord, not a minister of peace. It sees that so long as his opinion prevails there is small security for tranquility or reconciliation; that the restoration of prosperity in the rebel States, so much longed for, must be delayed, and that the business of the whole country must be embarrassed, and that these conditions upon which rests a sound currency must be postponed. All these things the country now sees; but indignation assumes the form of judgment, when it is seen that this far-reaching mischief, second only to the rebellion itself, of which it is a continuation, is inaugurated, and extended through a plan of usurpation. Sir, in holding up Andrew Johnson to judgment, I do not allude to his exposure of himself in the state of bestial indignation, while he was taking his oath of office, nor do I allude to the mandarin speech by which he has disgraced the country as it was never before disgraced; nor do I harken to any reports of pardon sales or corruption.

Canada.
(Dated Jan. 29.)
QUEBEC, Dec. 27.—Another mine is said to have been discovered in Tudor, near Malbec. The Richardson mine is reported to have been bought for \$50,000. The report lacks confirmation. A number of Boston men are in Malbec.
BELLEVILLE, Dec. 29.—Mr Bela Flint found gold in three places in the township of Elizabeth last week, of the kind styled "placer diggings." He washed and melted the sand and dirt, obtaining rich specimens of gold. The dry goods trader of Montreal is forty per cent greater than it was three years ago.
BELLEVILLE, Dec. 26.—The Malbec gold mines are a few miles back of this point. You come here by the Grand Trunk Railroad then take the stage to the mines.

Although many people are flocking to the mines, and land is selling at high figure, the yield is not yet of much importance. The gold is found mostly in quartz, and rather thinly interspersed. Some gold is found in the earth. The best mine is the Richardson, for which \$45,000 is said to have been offered.
The mode of mining is still a very rude one, and the mines are rather being tested than earnestly worked.

The people are mostly from Toronto and Montreal, while the lesser cities and towns along the Grand Trunk Railroad contribute a few adventurous spirits. Few Americans are here, and they mostly had from Odgensburg. It would not be well for many more to come, for they would be disappointed in their expectations. Besides, the Canadians are not well disposed toward Americans at present, owing to the late Fenian business.
TORONTO, Dec. 27.—In the Court of Chancery yesterday another writ of injunction was filed against the Bank of Upper Canada.

TORONTO, Dec. 28.—The friends of General Napier, commander of this department, entertained him at a banquet last evening, which was of unusual festive character. He returns to England immediately. General Lytstead has been named as his successor.

Central America.
NEW GRANADA.
The President of the State has issued a decree granting full amnesty for all political offences committed up to the 1st of January, 1867.
The mails and passengers which arrived from New Zealand by the steamer Rakata, on the 6th of January, and which were landed at Panama about 2 o'clock, p.m., were dispatched by A. G. Powell at 6 p.m., and sailed for Panama the same evening.

Colonel St John Noel, H. B. M. S. Charge d'Affaires to Ecuador, died suddenly recently at Quito.
B-G-UTS.
The Bishop of Poyay, Dr P. A. Torres, died at Cali on the 18th of December.

On the 6th of December, Gen Mosquera handed in his resignation as President of the Republic to the Supreme Court, giving as his reason that his predecessor or ruler the country so miserably he has found it impossible to replenish an empty treasury; the army is full of abuses and the treasury has been robbed of a million of dollars by false certificates; the Archbishop of Bogota and other Bishops are in rebellion against the Executive; the circular regarding public order has not with respect from the Governors of the States; in fact there is a general desire to disturb the public peace and to make way with him, the General, by assassination, if necessary.

NEW YORK, January 21st.—The Herald's Panama correspondent says it was rumored the U. S. Minister to Colombia, [New Granada] Mr Burton, had a serious difficulty with President Mosquera, and demanded his passports. Mosquera told him he did not require passports, and could go or stay, as he pleased; whereupon Burton broke off all communication with the Colombian [New Granada] officials, and has referred the matter to the United States Government.

South America.
CHILE.
The Mercurio of Valparaiso is disposed to accuse the Cabinets of Paris and London of connivance with Spain in trying to bring about a settlement favorable to the latter country.
The Mercurio shows up the preposterous absurdity of an adjustment, the acceptance of which would be a triumph for Spain.

The loss of the British bark Uruguay outside the harbor of Valparaiso, is to be commiserated. The vessel was loaded with wheat, and it is supposed the cargo shifted, causing the vessel to capsize.
There are now one hundred and seven cannon on the batteries in Valparaiso, harbor, thirty-three of which are Blakely and Parrott.

The British schooner Melero was recently lost on the bar at Constitution, through the ignorance of the Captain. The wreck was sold for \$300.

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